APPLIED SCIENCE.

TREATMENT OF LUBRICATING OILS. - According to a patent of Raird of Glasgow, the peculiar tendency of most oils and Inbricants to exidation is removed by heating them in pans with 2 to 10 per cent of sul-phur, according to the nature of the oil, until the sulphur is melted, and then allowing them to cool.

PREVENTION OF BOILER INCRUSTATION.-The process of Dr. de Haen, consisting in the treatment of the feed water with the proper amount of baric chloride and milk of lime, as determined by quantitative analysis, seems to grow in favor for lecomo-tive and stationary engines, and is to be employed tive and stationary engines, and is to be emplo for the 316 boilers of Krupp's steel foundery at Es

REMOVAL OF THE WOODY TASTE FROM CASKS .-Fill the cask with lime-water, and add about ; onnce of potash for each bucket of water. Allow it to remain for six to eight days, then empty, and wash out with clean water. The liquid may be used repeatedly, especially if a little lime and potash be added.

Saw-Dust as Fuel .- The expense of forming sawdust into compact blocks, in which, like turf, tan, &c., it is best adapted for fuel, leads many to be satisfied with smaller heating results in burning them in a less solid state. A much better effect may, however, be obtained with them in a loose condition, by mixing with them about one-sixth their weight of mineral coal, the high temperature pro-duced by the combustion of the latter causing a more rapid expulsion of the 25 to 40 per cent of moisture present in the saw-dust, as well as a more rapid development, and more complete combustion of inflammable gases. For the best effect, however, a peculiar grate is necessary. a peculiar grate is necessary.

RENDERING HOSE FOR FIRE ENGINES WATER-TIGHT .- It is claimed that hemp or cotton hose for fire engines may be rendered water-tight, without injuring the quality or durability, according to a patent of Kremer of Bavaria, by impregnating the hose every time after use with a mixture of 100 parts of chemically pure glycerine and 3 parts of crystallized carbolic acid, either by drawing the hose through the liquid, or brushing the liquid upon the hose previously cleansed and dried, and laving the asse previously changed in this moist condition. The previous dry ing, after use, is not, however, absolutely necessary. The effect of the slightly acid liquid on any bras fixtures on the hose is practically unnoticeable, but may, if desirable, be prevented by coating them previously with shellar, varnish, or tallow.

INFLUENCE OF FOOD ON THE MILE PRODUCTION OF GOATS .- Our late journals bring accounts of the continuation of the experiments performed under the direction of Stohmann at the experiment station at Halb in Germany, on the influence of the food upon the milk production of goats. The results are, in the main, in accordance with those of previous experiments. The composition of the organic substance of the mirk was not essentially altered by changes in the composition of the food. "The milk production was influenced by the amount of water consumed. This observation, which is in accordance with agricultural experience, shows the differ-ence between the fattening and milk-producing processes." "The amount of milk production is deprocesses. The amount of milk production is de-pendent upon the individual peculiarities of the an-imal, and upon the duration of period of lactation." The very interesting observation was also made that the decrease in the amount of milk during the period of lactation may be, to a considerable extent, prevented by an increase in the amount of albunepoids in the fodder.

Oil FROM SHARKS' LIVERS .- The preparation of oil from the livers of sharks, rays, saw-fish, &c., is conducted on a large scale on various portions of the seacoast of India. For this purpose the fish are asually taken in October and November, the livers being then in their best condition. Although the quality does not vary with the season, the amount is about three times as great in Autumn as in Spring. The most esteemed livers are firm and rose-color, while those which are whitish and flabby are rejected.

The first operation consists in removing the gall bladders, when the livers are slashed in various places and washed to remove the blood. They are then placed in a large earthen vessel, with enough water to cover them, are heated for fifteen or twenty minutes, and then allowed to cool. The oil which floats on the surface is gathered in ladles and poured into glazed earthen jars; it is next passed through a sieve, and all which does not pass through is thrown away. Three or four days later it is again filtered through a thick strainer to separate the deposit of stearin, this operation being rerate the deposit of stearin, this operation being re-peated three or four times at intervals of twenty to twenty-tive days. The oil then remains clear, of a fine straw color, smelling very much like cod-liver oil. An inferior quality of oil is made by simply heating the livers, without previously washing or picking them. The better quality of this oil is used for medical purposes. That of the shad is similarly employed in China.

NEW METHOD OF MAKING PAPER PULF. Keegan's new process for the manufacture of paper pulp from wood consists mainly in separating the igneous fibers by means of an alkali. Soft wood, as, for instance, pine, is first cut into little tablets, from six to twelve inches long and half an inch thick. Uniformity of size is desirable, as insuring uniform rapidity of action upon the different pieces. These tablets are placed in a cylindrical vessel mounted on a horizontal axis, which revolves slowly during the operation. A solution of caustic soda of about 20- is next admitted to the wood, the vessel is hermetically sealed, and then, by means of a powerful pump, the liquid is completely injected into every pore. A pressure of about 50 pounds to the square inch for half an hour is sufficient for this part of the process. After the wood has become completely saturated with the caustic, the excess of the latter is pumped away, to be used over again, The vessel in which this operation has been carried on is provided with a double envelope, so that between its walls steam can be introduced. The wood as thus heated up to nearly 300. Fabrenheit for two hours, at the end of which time its fibers can be easily separated by washing. This washing is conaned until the escaping wash-water is perfectly timpid. A semi-paip is the result of this process, and can be easily converted by ordinary means into a pulp suitable for the manufacture of paper. Bleaching may be performed either before or after this conversion, according to the color or quality of remedies suggested, in connection with the various paper to be produced. In the entire process but little soda is really consumed, but little time is wasted, and the woody fibers are completely freed from all resinous substances.

INFECTION OF SOUND POTATOES BY DISEASED

of another. The result was that, although the selected kinds resisted the disease better than the orlected kinds resisted the disease better than the ordinary kind, yet in time they also visided to it. In one case, however, a potato called the "Paterson's Victoria, claimed to be free from disease, was sliced and planted with diseased tubers, and on digging, it was found that the latter were a putrid mass, while there was a good crop of pertectly healthy potatoes of Paterson's Victoria. Cnt potatoes were found to take disease much more readily than those planted whole, and the fact was well established that certain varieties of potatoes, especially "Sutton's red-skin flour-ball," resisted the disease much better than others. But there is no evidence to prove that for any one variety absolute immunity from the danger of attack can be claimed.

AGRICULTURAL PERIODICALS ABROAD .- One of the most interesting indications, as well of the amount of progress in agricultural science as of the appreciation of it, is found in the agricultural literature devoted exclusively to the publication of abstract investigations in chemistry, physiology, and other branches of science applied to agriculture. In these, and also in others of a different or less scientific character, are published the results of a very large amount of investigation and experiment upon subjects relating to agriculture. In order to gather together and present in a succinct form to the German of the spectrum productor in a very enteredadate. of this country and Europe, and especially of Ger-

reader the most important results of this class of work, there was established, early in 1872, the Central Blatt für Agriculturchemie, "an organ descriptive of scientific investigations in their application to agriculture." The prospectus for the third year (1874) of this journal shows that it has enjoyed from the start a large and continually increasing success. During the two first years it has regularly gathered material from over 60 periodicals, some English and French, but mostly German. It has published about 600 abstracts of reports of scientific investigations and 200 shorter notices. The subjects treated are grouped under the following heads: Atmosphere and Water; The Soil: Manuring; Animal Production; Vegetable Soil: Manuring; Animal Production; Vegetable Production; Agricultural Technology; Fermentation, Decomposition, and Decay—the last subject having chiefly to do with the manufacture of fermented liquors. Many of these investigations are of great interest and value. Such are: Studies upon the chemical processes that go on in the soil; the effects of different fertilizing substances upon the plant growth, and of different methods of foddering upon the growth of cattle, the production of milk, &c. It is an encouraging fact to the friends of agricultural science at home that literature of this kind should be so well appreciated, even if it be in a foreign country.

DEVELOPING CRYSTALLINE STRUCTURE OF TIN Fort.-The development of the crystalline structure of the tin of tinned iron for purposes of ornamentation, has been known for a long time, consisting essentially of the application of a slight acid to the exterior. Tin foil can also be made to exhibit the same appearance and in a still more characteristic manner; but the secret by which this was accomplished has until quite recently been well kept. The process according to The English Mechanic, is as follows:

A perfectly plain and polished east-iron plate is heated by a number of small gas jets beneath, to a temperature of about 440°, or just short of the melting point of tin, and the gas is so regulated as uniformly to maintain this temperature. A sheet of tin foil is aid on this plate, and to bring it in perfect contact therewith a roller made of felt or soft cloth (similar to a printer's inking roller) is passed over the foil, which at this high heat loses elasticity and touches the plate all over. The next step is to fuse the tin foil. To effect this a row of little gas jets is carried over the upper surface of the foil with a small circling movement : this, in its passage, completely fuses the tin, which quickly congeals again. and may be at once raised and the operation repeated on another sheet. The movable row of gas jets is on another sheet. The movable row of gas jets is simply a small tube perforated with a line of fine holes, and attached to a length of flexible tube conveying the gas, thus allowing movement every way. It is scarcely necessary to state that, if the foil is not in close contact with the hot plate at any part, a hole is sure to appear. This cannot possibly occur where the foil is held together by every particle resting on the hed.

cle resting on the bed.

The foils now only require to have the crystalline pattern developed. This is done by immersing them for a few minutes in a mixture of equal parts of nitrie and hydrochloric acids diluted with five parts cle resting on the bed. of water. As soon as the crystals appear perfect, the foils are thoroughly washed, so as to remove all traces of acid, and then coated with hard, transparent varnish, which may be colored blue, red, vellow, &c., according to fancy. These colors must, of course, be transparent pigments such as are wellknown to the varnish manufacturers.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS BY MANUFACTORIES AND CITY SEWAGE .- The great attention recently given to these sources of disease and discomfort by various European Governments seems more than justified, according to an exhaustive summary, by Fischer, of the results of these investigations. Thus, the refuse water of almost all industrial establishments contains more or less matter in solution, or suspension, calculated to render it unwholesome and unfit for many purposes. The nitrogenous organic material, however, seems specially objectionable. Tanneries ontribute so much of this that their interdiction near large cities is suggested. Paper mills, in the washings of the rags and of the esparto grass, also furnish a liquid very prone to putrefaction. The refuse water of sugar manufactories, beside being very rich in nitrogen, readily passes into putrefaction by reason of its comparatively high temperature, so that streams are covered with scum from it for miles and the fish are exterminated. The waters from manufactories of starch and spirituous liquors have similar properties. Washing, bleaching, dyeing, and printing processes generally, add a refuse rich in organic matter to water; that from woolen and carpet manufactories being much more impure and that from silk much less impure than that from cotton factories. To the preceding may be manufactories of chemical products and dyestuffs generally, and fat-extracting establishments, while soap-boiling seems to be but slightly objectionable in this character from different sources, and thus preventing pollution of the rivers by it, have been suggest-But, beside organic matter, arsenic is frequently met with, and sometimes not in trifling quantities, especially in the water from soda manufactolies, on account of its frequent presence as an impurity in the sulphuric acid employed; and for the same reason, in part, it is also found in water from dyeing establishments, as well as in part also on account of the employment of arseniate of soda with madder colors. In woolen factories the soda and soap used add arsenic to the other contaminating matter; and, generally, whenever large quantities of sulphuric acid are employed, perceptible traces of arsenic may be found; it also occurs in the refuse of aniline manufactories. Free hydrochloric acid is added in large quantities by soda-works, and chlorides from bleaching establishments, while sulphur-eted hydrogen and ultimately, free sulphur, are frequently liberated from soda residues by the ac-

frequently liberated from soda residues by the action of the acid waters.

The sewage of cities, however, with its accumulations of domestic refuse, of rain-water washings from the streets, and excrementitions matter, contributes the largest share to the sam total of putrescible nitrogenous refuse; although its filthness may at times be masked by the refuse products from manufactories; while the organic contents are not species of impurities, are almost without number, prevention, principally by the separate removal and utilization of the solid portion, being the first to suggest itself. This does not seem, however, to meet the case; and, consequently, purification of the polluted water must be resorted to, either by means of chemical reagents, or of filtration. INFECTION OF SOUND POTATOES BY DISEASED ONES.—Mr. Worthington Smith has lately presented the results of sundry experiments, made with a view to ascertain how far perfectly sound potatoes are likely to be contaminated by infected ones. For this object he secured, in the Autumy of 1872 samples of different kinds of potatoes regarded as possessing certain disease-resisting qualities. From these he selected samples in different stages of disease previous to planting, and tested two supposed cures, namely—first, dusting the cut surfaces with sulphur; and, second, dipping the potatoes in a solution in water of pure carbolic acid and glycerine. Neither application, however, was found to be of any avail in preventing the disease.

In another series of experiments diseased potatoes of one selected kind were planted with healthy ones of another. The result was that, although the second water the resorted to, either by means of chemical reagents, or of hitration, or of some method of irrigation with the water. With the some method of irrigation with the water. With this in view, many chemical reagents, or of hitration, or of some method of irrigation with the water. With the polluted water must be resorted to, either by means of chemical reagents, or of hitration, or of some method of irrigation with the water. With the some method of irrigation with the water. With the some method of irrigation with the water. With the perimental reagents, or of hitration, or of some method of irrigation with the water. With the some method of irrigation with the water. With the some method of irrigation with the water. With the some method of irrigation with the water. With the some method of irrigation with the water. With the water with some method of irrigation of perimented with and numerous combinations have been perimented with and numerous combinations have been perimented with and numerous combinations have been perimented with and numerous combinations of irrigation with the water. With the importance with the water with some o of purescent city refuse is through sewage, and its subsequent purification by some one of the methods of irrigation with it; and it is, at the same time, the method decidedly the best adapted to the agricul-tural utilization of the ingredients. Objections to this plan, based upon the possibility of the produc-tion of missnatic or other unhealthful influences by it, do not seem to be warranted by experience, even during the prevalence of choiera.

> SUNSET TIMES AND ARCS .- Mr. Winstanley communicates to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester the result of numerous observations made by him on the color of the last glimpse of the sun at sunset. Mr. Baxendell and Dr. Joule had previously observed that the last visible partion of the sun became clear blue, or binish green, just as it vanished. Mr. Winstaniey, after more than fifty observations, states that the color is by no means constant, being as often bine as it is bluish green. Its duration is likewise variable, being from half a second to two seconds and a half. When examined with the assistance of a telescope it becomes evident that the green ray begins at an early

THE COURTS.

BROOKLYN COMMISSIONERS SENTENCED. FINE OF \$200 IMPOSED UPON EACH-A QUESTION WHETHER NEW OFFICERS CAN BE CHOSEN IN

THEIR PLACE. An interesting legal argument was held before Judge Daniels in the Extraordinary Court of Over and Terminer, Brookiyn, yesterday, on the motion for an arrest of judgment in the case of the convicted Commissioners of Charities. District-Attorney Win in opposition to the motion, took up the case of the People agt. Mongeon, recently decided by the Court of Appeals, which determines the interpretation to be given to the law of 1828, under which the Commissioners were convicted. The opinion of the Court, embracing 15 dicta, was read. Mr. Winslow stated that under the view taken by the Court of Appeals, the act of 1874, abridging the powers of the Commissioners of Chari-ties should be construed merely as amending the act of 1871, and not the revised statutes which inflict the penalty for the misdemeanor. Mr. Tracy, counsel for the accused, objected to this view of the decision, but Judge Daniels held it to be correct. Mr. Tracy then asked for a postponement of the case until he could examine the points raised by the District-Attorney. The Court objected to a postponement of the case, and Mr. Tracy moved for an arrest of judgment on the grounds that neither crime nor conspiracy is charged in the indictment, and that the indictment does not state that the several acts were committed to effect the object of the conspiracy; that the indictment does not aver that the articles for which they omitted to advertise were not perishable, that the act does not impose upon the Commissioners the duty of advertising for articles that were excepted by the regulations of the then Superintendents of the Poor, and that there is no averment in the indictment if these were not thus excepted. District-Attorney Winslow replied to Mr. Tracy's argument and Judge Daniels overruled the objections of the counsel for the accused, as he thought that they had been fully considered during the trial. Mr. Tracy then asked th court to take a writ of certiorari to the General Term, and suspend sentence until the case could be decided. This also having been overruled, the District-Attorney moved for judgment.

After a plea had been entered by Mr. Tracy in mitigation of the sentence, Judge Daniels asked the accused if they had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced. Cornelius Ferguson, one of the convicted commissioners, said that he had never willfully or intentionally violated the law.

The Judge then went on to pass sentence upon them, first making some remarks to them upon the nature of their crime. He said that it had been shown by their own testimony that they had come to an understanding in July, 1873, as to the articles which should be purchased by contract and in open market, and that was sufficient to constitue a conspiracy. The Judge said: "In this case perhaps it is necessary to say that the violations of the law on your part affords ground for suspecting your motives, and if it was not done to benefit your serves it may have been done to benefit your friends. In the progress of the trial evidence was given which indicated that such was the case." In conclusion, the Judge said that his own conviction was that it was necessary for the public interests that the offense for which they had been convicted should be severely punfirst making some remarks to them upon the nature of necessary for the public interests that the offense for which they had been convicted should be severely punished, but his associates thought that, under all the circumstances, they should be punished simply by a fine, and his associates were not disposed to extend the fine to the limit allowed by law. Of course, the indulgence of the Court in this respect could not have the effect of enabling persons who occupy public office to violate their obligations with impunity. This was not to be taken as a precedent of what might occur in similar cases hereafter. The sentence of the Court was that each pay a fine of \$200, and stand committed till the fine shall be paid.

The fines were paid, a writ of error was immediately

The fines were paid, a writ of error was immediately drawn by the defendants' counsel, allowed by Jodge Daniels, and the case will be appealed. At the close of the trial, Jadge Daniels gave directions to the County Clerk to forward the record of the Court to the Governor in accordance with Sections 40 and 41. Article 4, vol. 1 of the Bevised Statutes, determining when an office is vacant. The Governor is then onliged to give notice to the proper person, or body, or officer whose duty it is to fill the vacancy.

An interesting query arose on the conclusion of the trial in regard to the positions formerly occupied by the convicted Commissioners of Charities. There seemed to be very little question of their removal from office as a consequence of their couviction, although their sympathizers and friends were unwilling to admit this. There was a question as to the person or body which was to choose their successors. District-Attorney Winslow was of the opinion that the Board of Supervisors had thus power, and the opinion of lawyers generally coincided with his. A few, however, thought that the appointing power was vested in the Governor.

THE BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS. THE TRIAL OF DUNNE AND CAMPBELL CONTINUED-

A CONTEST BETWEEN THE LAWYERS.

testimony for the prosecution in the uses of John J. Campbell and Alderman James Dunne was closed in the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge Reynolds, yesterday. Only three witnesses were exam med, the remainder of the time being occupied with a legal contest between the opposing counsel. George G Barnard testified to the vote in the 1st District of the Sixth Ward in 1870. Thomas McGiff, who was indicted, convicted, and who served six months in the Peniten tiary for complicity in the ballot-box frauds in the District in 1871, was then called to the stand and testified. He stated that McKenna, one of the poll cierks in the District, did not make tion day; James Dunne had put the ballot-boxes in position, with the glass sides together and the wooden side turned toward the voters; Campbell had begun to act as poll clerk in the morning; no appointment of pol clerks was made on election day, and the oath of office

act as poli cierk in the morning. In adjacet was made on election day, and the oath of office was not administered to either of the poli cierks; Duane had accompanied the witness on his journey to the Penitentiary, but had not told him if he kept quiet he would be out before long.

George Packard, being recalled, testified that Duane and Campbell footed up the soil lists; Duane kept the faily of the votes called out by the Inspector. The witness corroborated the testimony previously given as to the manner in which the ballot-boxes were placed in position. The case for the people was then closed, and Gen. Tracy, the counsel for the accused, moved to have the Court direct the jury to acquit Duane on the ground that there was no evidence, not only of a conspiracy, against him, but no evidence that he did anything in connection with the election that was any more criminal than the action of any other person who happened to be at the poli that day. Another point was that Campbell was not a poli cierk at the election. After some remarks by Judge Reynolds the court was adjourned for an hour, after which Gen. Tracy said that the only inquiry in the case was whether the defendants were guilty of the offense charged. The indictment was for neclect of official duty, and the duty should be distinctly averted.

Ex-Judge Morris said in reply that it had been faily

for neglect of official duty, and the duty should be dis-tinctly averred.

Ex_Judge Morris said in reply that it had been fully shown that at the election in 1871 there was a conspiracy to commit a fraud. The fraud included five persons, without whose complicity and cooperation the fraud-could not have been perpetrated. These fire persons were Weldon, Shandiev, McGiff. Dunne, and Campbell. Furthermore it was not law, as had been stated, that de-facto officers were not liable. Mr. Morris here circle a number of authorities in support of his proposition.

After some further argument on the legal points, the Court was adjourned to 9 a. m. to-day.

TWO VERDICTS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES. In the case of the United States agt. Otis N. Cutler and his surety, Lawrence P. Bayne, action was brought to recover \$4,000 under the following alleged facts; In September, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the act of June 2, 1864, appointed Otts N. Cutler an agent for the purchase, at New Orleans, "of the products of insurrectionary States," and he gave a bond in the sum of \$100,000 for the faithful performance of his duties as such agent. He failed, however, to account for \$4,000 which was placed in his hands to defray the expenses of purchasing the products referred to. The case was tried yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. The action in it was brought on the bond, and it

the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. The action in it was brought on the bond, and it appearing that the money in question came into Mr. Cutler's hands when he had ceased to be a purchasing agent for the Government, Mr. Hijver, his attorney, contended that an action on the bond could not be maintained. Assistant United States District-Attorney Smith, who represented the Government, acknowledged that the objection raised was fatal to the plaintif's case, and Judge Blatchford, who was of the same opinion, directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant. An action in the proper form will now be brought to recover the 1,000 from Mr. Cutler.

In the case of the United States agt. Charles Rosanowski, as Second Lieutenant of Company K, 29th Regiment, New-York Veinnteers, action was brought to recover \$205 24 alleged to have been paid to him for his services as such officer, from Oct. 31 to Dec. 31, 182, when he had once received payment for the time specified. The case was tried yesterialy in the United States District Court before Judge Blatchiord. The Government produced receipts showing that Mr. Rosanowski had been paid twice for the months referred to. He testified that one of the receipts was given under a mistake, and that he had never received double pay while he was in the army. The jury, after being out a very short time, found a verydist in his favor. Assistant United States District-Attorney E. P. Smith appeared for the Government, and Col. Charles 8. Spencer for the defendant.

A COURT'S JURISDICTION QUESTIONED.

The house at No. 58 West Houston-st., kept by Thomas Gill and Effic Morton, was closed by Capt. Williams some weeks ago, and the proprietors were arrested and subsequently sent to Blackwell's Island by the Cours of Special Sessions, on the usual charge of keeping a disorderly house. A writ of nabeas corpus, returnable yesterday, was taken out by Peter Mitchell, counsel in their benalf, and yesterday the pair were

not allowed the option of trial by jury. The case was adjourned until afternoon, and the question of the constitutionality of the act creating the Court of Special Seasions came up for argument. It is allowed that a suit for assault by Grill against Capt. Withams is pending in the Superior Court.

A BOND FORGER'S DEFENSE. TESTIMONY OF A SISTER-IN-LAW-AN IMPORTANT

QUESTION OF PREVIOUS CONVICTION. There was a hard-fought contest yesterday between the prosecution and the defense in the trial of Andrew H. Roberts, who was indicted for forging New-York Central Railroad bonds. The defense opened its case through Mr. Purdy, who made a speech of some bitterness, charging the prosecution with being all a conspiracy, and averring the ability of himself and ciates to prove that Pettus, now in a Boston prison and others concocted the whole scheme of forgery, and that the seals were made and the bonds put upon the market long before the period when Roberts became equainted with Olmstead, the principal and accusing innocent—in the forgery by making the seals for Roberts.

Before Mr. Purdy began his summing up, however, a short dispute arose between ex-Mayor Hall and the District-Attorney, the former calling upon Mr. Phelps to elect on which of the counts he would go to the jury. The District-Attorney insisted on going to the jury on all the counts, and then Mr. Hall moved that the second, third, and fourth counts be stricken out, all of which Judge Brady overruled.

It was so late before Mr. Purdy closed his address, which showed evidences of great care in preparation, and was delivered with effective force, that a recess was taken, and it was not until nearly 2 o'clock in the afternoon that the first testimony of the day was taken, Mrs. Lilian J. Roberts, widow of the prisoner's brother, being called. She stated that at the time of her husband's death in 1871 she lived at No. 207 Tenth-ave., which was then and is now her property. She now lives at No. 206 West Twenty-first-st. Her brother ha always lived with her and had never been married. He was in Europe in July, 1872.

When her husband died he left some property in

When her husband died he left some property in United States Government bonds and railroad bonds. There was \$25,000 in the Government bonds and \$21,000 or \$21,000 in the railroad bonds. Before and after the death of her husband the prisoner transacted all the business relative to these bonds. She never took out any letters of administration.

Ex Recorder Smith, of counsel for the defense, then stated that he proposed to prove that the bonds found in the box at the Stuyvesant Safe Trust Company's office were a portion of those left by her husband, and hot the proceeds of the forgrees for which the prisoner was on trial. The witness then emphatically stated that the bonds found were those left by her husband; she first became acquainted with Mrs. Pettus in 1871; Mrs. Pettus worked for her, but she was not intimate with Mrs. Pettus; in heaver saw any money transactions never saw any money transactions

Mrs. Pettas; she never saw any money transactions between her and the prisoner.

At this point Mr. Smith becan to interrogate the lady as to the pardoning of Roberts in Connecticut, but the District Attorney came out with a sharp objection, and Judge Brady said that they must call somebody who had official knowledge of the circumstance. Mrs. Roberts was accordingly made to step aside for Joseph O. Harlburt, a former member of the Connecticut Legislature, and one of the Committee of the House which examined into Roberts's case. A copy of the resolution of pardon was printed at the time in the official journal, The Harlford Courant. The District-Attorney objected to the admission of the evidence, among other reasons, as reflecting upon the decision of the court convicting Roberts. Mr. Hall followed him in a long argument, claiming that by law the prisoner was entitled to the right of showing his innocence of the prior offense. Next came an impassioned appeal from Recorder Smith, who argued the matter largely from a humane point of view, describing how impossible it was to remedy the two years of suffering in confinement and disgrace that was Roberts's former experience, and begging that he should be allowed, as a matter of justice, the boon of showing the pardon he had received because he was held to be innocent of the charge.

Judge Brady said frankly that it was a very embarassing question, and should he follow the detaces of his own humane feelings he should allow the evidence,

Judge Brady said frankly that it was a very embar-rassing question, and should he follow the dictates of his own humane feelings he should allow the evidence, but considering among other things how this would affect the record of the convicting court, he should, if pressed for a decision then, decide to exclude it. By admitting it he might establish a dangerous precedent, but that if, after mature deliberation, he thought it due to the prisoner in this case he would allow it, and the testimony of Mr. Hariburt could then be taken de bene esse if he was unable to come to town conveniently. Meantime the case stands adjourned until Monday.

CIVIL NOTES.

Ex-Judge Stemmler appeared yesterday at the Sheriff's office, and gave bail in \$1,000 to await the issue of the suit against him for the recovery of \$900 for an alleged undervaluation of building lots in

In a suit brought yesterday by John L. Overfield in the City Court of Brooklyn before Judge Neilson, against The New-York Dispatch, for libel, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding \$5,500 damages. The article complained of based a severe personal attack upon the charge that Mr. Overfield had absconded with \$7,000 intrusted to his care as an

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Shipman, in the case of B. S. Roberts agt. J. R. Schuyler and others, in which action was brought for the recovery of damages for infringing a patent fight to make rifles, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for \$1. The question of damages was merely nominal, the object being to establish the plaintiff patent. Dickerson & Beeman for the plaintiff, and Kelier, Blake & Taurston for the defendants. The trial of the suit of George Furlong, ad-

ministrator of Thomas R. McDermott, decased, against The Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Com respect. Numerous plans for utilizing refuse of this his appearance until about 2 in the afternoon of electook place yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas. Part I., before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury. Plaintiff's case is that on Nov. 21, 1871, McDermott was in an Eighth-ave, car on his way home, when a team of horses broke away from the driver of a Seventh-ave, car at Broadway and Barelay-st, and dashed through the Eighth-ave, car in which McDermott was sitting, infecting injuries from which he died some weeks after. Plaintiff ciaimed \$5,000 damages, to be given to the two orphas eligibles of M. Darmott, for the eligible and the two orphas eligibles of M. Darmott, for the eligible and the second Plaintiff claimed \$5,000 damages, to be given to the two orphan children of McDermott, for the willful negligence of defendants, through their servants. The answer was a general denial. The case was dismissed, on the ground that plaintiff failed to show any negligence on the part of defendants' servants.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

William Becker, charged with smuggling into this port a case of German pipes and cigar-holders, was held yeaterday by commissioner Stillwell in \$500 half.

Peter McCormack was committed to prison by order of Justice Morse yesteriar charged with stealing a horse and wagon, worth \$400, belonging to Thomas Gleavy of No. 74 St. Mark spiace, Brosslyn.

place, Brooklyn.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, George Wallace was committed for picking the pocket of John Rayert of Na. 12 Bushwick-ave. Brooklyn., William Horton was charged with stealing \$50 from Michael Milland of No. 87 Franklin-st. and committed for examination... Henry Walker was beld in default of \$1,000, charged with haring on Turnsday afternoon broken into a storchouse belonging to William H. Noel, at No. 97 Walker-st., and stoles an iron ho ler valued at \$10.

As John Russell was going to his home with a pot

DECISIONS-JUNE 12.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Lawrence.—
Mitchell ag: Steete: Landays agt McLeod—Opinions. Dovie agt.
Green—Motion for a peremptory tandamus granted, with \$10 costs.
Rawe agt. Sandord—Motion denied; \$10 costs. In the matter, &c.,
Letington-aye.—Motion denied, without costs. Receber agt. Schulter.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs; bail radined to \$2,500. Stewart agt.
James.—Opter settled. Dereoy agt. Dereoy; McMurray agt. McMurray.
Havemever agt. Goskinsky.—Memorandums for counse. Pollock
art. Gillian; Keeter agt. Loss.—Memorandums Cooper agt. Walter;
Funk agt. Funk; in the matter of Sowman; Brown agt. Lownshury;
Fossing agt. Feeney; Contine agt. Hamilton; Goviet agt. McManna—
Granted. Rags act. Pane.—Motion denied; memorandum. Lynch
agt. Bynch.—Reference.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge Loew.— haron agi Azron.—Motion for new trial denied. Lebinan agt. Rich-tria.—Extra allowance of 3 per cent granted. Terhost agt. The Church of the Intercession and ano.—Motion granted.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, June 12.—The following is the day calender of the Court of Appeals for June 15: Nos. 83, 32, 42, 77, 28 105, 108, 109.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the steamship Celtic, close at 1:2 M. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. m., Steamship salis at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 52 North River.

North River.

For the Continent of Europe and Bremen, via Southampton and Bremen, by the chemochis Oder, close at 11:30 a.m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 11:30 p.

Steamahn sails at 2 p. m., from Pier Southampton and Bremen and Francis closed Mail is sent for this line.

For French Mail, direct, by the steamahn Lafayette, mails close at 12 M. Steamahn sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 51 North River.

Mails for Key West by steamahn thigh, close at 2 p. m. Steam; sins sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 20 K. M. Mails for Newfoundian close at the New York Post-Office every day at 5 p. m., from Pier No. 20 K. M. Mails for Newfoundian close at the New York Post-Office every day at 5 p. m., from Pier No. 20 K. M. Matte for Newfoundlant close at the New-Fork Post-Office every at 5 p. m., vis Hailfar. S. s., is closed at the New-Fork Post-Office every fay at 6 p. m., and goes via Boston.

SUNDAL JUNE 14.

All Mails close at 11 o'clock a. m. The Post-Office is open from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. PROM GLASGOW-In steamship Cipupia, June 12.-Mrs. W. White, Miss Margaret Forbes, Peter Gallagher.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARKD.

CLEARKD.

CLEARKD.

CLEARKD.

CLEARKD.

Company State of Georgia (St.), Cooper, Glasgow, &c., Austin Baldship W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde, ship C. F. Funch (Selg.) Kaudsen, Antwerp, &c., Funch, Edge salp India (Br.), Harris, Glasgow, via Morille, Henderson Bros chip Ellen S. Terry, Salyoar, Newbern, S. C., Murray, Ferris C

Steamship & C. Stimera, Warren, Philadelphia, James Band, Ship Serah Nicholson (Br.), Selbira Bristol, E., Araeli, Taffs & Co. Ship Serah Nicholson (Br.), Selbira Bristol, E., Araeli, Taffs & Co. Ship Horatio, Hardy Shangha &c., Salber & Livernore, Ship Horatio, Hardy Shangha &c., Salber & Livernore, Ship feters Themas (Port.), Pellion, Operto, Hagemeyer & Brun, Bark Fridgel (Not.), Norberg, Rotterdam for orders, Funch, Edye Bark

Bark Mimer (Nor.), Sorensen, Constantinople, Fabbri & Channosy, Bark Noova San Marco (Ital.), Olivari, Belfast, A. P. Agresta, Bark Sedmi Dubrovachi (Aust.), Tagiurani, Rotierdam, Siocovic Co. Bark Pamillen Minde (Nor.), Johnsen, Penarth Roads Tetens & Berk Pamillen Minde (Nor.), Johnsen, Penarth Roads Tetens & Berg Coll. Bark Brage (Nor.), Schwensen, Antwerp for orders, Tetens & Bock-

ockmann.

Bark Cellus, Hodgdon Portland, Gilchrist, White & Co.

Bark Mary Fratt, Sabin, Beldast, Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Mary Fratt, Sabin, Beldast, Brett, Son & Co.

Bark M. & Anderson, Brandt, Havans, James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Akershus (Not.), Khanmen, Hull, C. Tebnas & Co.

Bark Britchen (Not.), Andersen, Lundon, Fatch, Söre & Co.

Bark Sylphide (Not.), Palerson, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Gazelle, Duntze, Harbadose, H. Trowbridger, Sons. Rachel Coney, Coney, Ailtonite, Miller & Hougiston, and Morning Star (Br.), Borrien, Cow Bay, Sungson & Shaw, g Clarw & Agnes (Br.), Corfon, Shoreham, Hatton, Bretson & Ca. H. H. Hartinian (Br.), Kneon, B. iston, Hatton, Bretson & Co. B. Trowbridge, Rice, Barbadose, D. Trowbridge & Co. g. D. Trowbridge, Rice, Barbadose, D. Trowbridge & Co. g. Giles Loring, Lering, Bristol, Brett, Son & Co. I., Westerboo, M.-Veren, Provincence, Class. H. Low. J. Janes Slade (Br.), Stade, Corfo, Greece, P. Sommers & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, N. S. P. I. Nevine & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, N. S. P. I. Nevine & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, N. S. P. I. Nevine & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, N. S. P. I. Nevine & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, N. S. P. I. Nevine & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, N. S. P. I. Nevine & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, N. S. P. I. Nevine & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, N. S. P. I. Nevine & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, N. S. P. I. Nevine & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, N. S. P. I. Nevine & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, N. S. P. I. Nevine & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, N. S. P. I. Nevine & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, N. S. P. I. Nevine & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, N. S. P. J. Nevine & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, N. S. P. J. Nevine & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, N. S. P. J. Nevine & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, N. S. P. J. Nevine & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, N. S. P. J. Nevine & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, J. Nevine & Sons, I., Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, St. John, J. L. Louise D. (Br.), Wagner, J. L.

Son.

Setr. Georgis, McLure, Bangor, Chas. H. Low.

Schr. E. V. Giover, Wiley, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Hurbut & Co.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Bater, Botton, Chas. Jeving,

Schr. Alaska, Thorndite, Portsmouth, N. H., C. H. Low.

Schr. James H. Gerlon, Treinad, Boston, Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. J. H. Chaffer-Bueit; Boston, C. H. Low.

Sloop Henry Gersaer, Shand, New-Halven, Rackett & Bro.

Sloop Perd Brewn, Wilson, Bristol and Fall River, H. W. Jackson 4

on. Sloop Gussie (vacht), Dougall, Boston. J. & G. Powler. Barge Catharne Moan, Watson, Philadelphia, James Hand, Barge Margaret McLlongal, James, Philadelphia, James Hand ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Old Dominton, Waiser, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk with mose, and mass, to Old Dominton Steamship Co.

Steamship Olyapia (Br.), Young, Giangow May 2S and Queenstown 30th, with mose, and mass to Henderson Bros.

Steamship Issue Beil, Biakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mise, and pass, to Old Dominton Steamship Co.

Ship Crusseler (of London), Brewer, Everpool 62 days, with mise. Bark Ocean (Ger.), Gentee, Bremen G. Lays, with mise. Bark Alma (Ger.), Lonneyer, Have May 4, in Onlinet.'

Schr. John F. Chandler (of Parriboro, N. S.), Pettis, Wentworth, N. S. days, with plaster.

Bars Aima (Ger.), Loumeyer, Havie May 4, 10 ballast.
Schr. John F. Chandler (of Parraboro, N. S.), Petits, Wentworth, N., 6 days, with plaster.
Schr. Mary F. Pike (of Lubec), Good, Rockland, N. B., 10 days, with DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEWCASTLE, Del., June 12.—Passed up, Norwegian bark Dinorah, from London; brig T. W. Parker, from West Indies, schrs. Saille Muir, trom Bani, Will. hock, from Providence: Franconis, from Newburrport; Neille Sawrer, from Lynn, St. Clair Bilwards, from Newburrport; Neille Sawrer, from Lynn, St. Clair Bilwards, from Newburrport; Neille Sawrer, from Lynn, St. Clair Bilwards, from Newburrport, Seque Mina A. Pratt, from Chester Conn. Thomas Borden, from Pail River; J. H. Stickney, from Wilmington, N. C. Passed down.hark Fail River; J. H. Stickney, from Wilmington, N. C. Passed down.hark Vangh, for Grindridge; Annie Jones, for Boston; new steamship City of Chellers, for Wilmington, N. C.
Luwus, Del., June 12.—Passed in, steamship Valertand of the Red Meeter and Magnie Van remain as before. A fore and all soft, with a single jib and a fragment of a foresail remaining came in this morning.

FOREIGN PORTS.

MOVILLE, June 12.—The Anchor Line steamship California, Ovenstone, from New York June 2 for Giasgow, arrived here to-day. Quagasynwa, June 12.—The Imman Line steamship City of Richmond sailed hence to-day for New York.

SOUTHARTON, June 12.—The North German Lioyd steamship Brannschwig, Undnetsech, from Baltimore May 31 for Bremen, touched here the morning.

schwig, Unductach, from Ballimore May 31 for Bremen, souched never the morning.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., June 12.—The Eagle Line steamship Goethe, Wilson, from New York June 2 for Hamburg, arrived here to-day.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Merrington (Br.), Mason, from Liverpeol for Quebec, was wreezed at Eacorteman's June 9, and sent to piccos; orew saved.

Ship Hope (Br.), Whitsende, from Beffast (treland) for Quebec, was strecked at Recordeman's June 9, and went to picces; orew saved.

Capt. Morrison and crew of the brig Annie June (Br.), from Cephalonia for New-York, before reported wrecast of Fayal, strived at Quebec June 9, in bark Favorite (Br.), from Greeneck via Fayal.

SPOCKEN.

Ship R. W. Stetson, from London for New York, May 21, lat. 50. lon, 10.

Bark Niord (Sar.), from Cardiff for Saniy Hook, May 18. lat. 30-12.

Bark Lord Dufferin (Nor.), from Pensacola for Arendal, May 24, lat. 49-23, lon. 8-568.

For Latest Shap Acros see Fifth Page.]

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 12, 1874. At the Exchange Salesroom to-day Richard V. Harnett sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of W. H. Leonard, referee, the property known as the Knickerboker Hotel, on Fifth-ave, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth-sts. This sale was made to satisfy the first nortgages, and the property was sold in three parcels.

Edward A Lawrence sold house and lot on West

Twenty-seventh-st., near Tenth-ave.

Messrs. Biackwell & Utley's sale at Hastings on Wednesday was well attended, and about 200 lots were sold for \$26,000, being an average of \$140 per lot. The sale was in every, way satisfactory to the projectors. On the same day O. H. Pierson sold 20 lots at Cuatham. N. J., realizing \$12,500.

AUCTION SALES OF NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE. 4 lots senth-east corner of 5th-are and 5th-are 100.05.2100:
John H Watson and Charles L Cornish. \$249.514
lot, as of 59th-at, 100 fts of 5th-are, 25x100.5; John H Watson and Charles L Cornish. 35.185
fots, north-east corner of 58th at, and 5th-are, 100.5x125
John H Watson and Charles L Cornish. 291,840
By E. A. Lauerence.
3-story, brick frame-house, as of 27th-at, 125 ft of 10th-are, 25x98.9; CS Korser. 6,700

OFFICIAL TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE. NEW-YORK CITY. .\$90.200

Plot 70. West Farms, 50x119.8	10000	
Broome at. No 116 a w cor Willett at. 25 Ix45	16.500	
Witness at Nos 21 and 23 w s 45 ft a of Broome st. 427150.33)	* -1	п
Division at n a 113 ft e of Esser at 28.41 14.4	14,000	
195 7w on Stone at 184 on 1		н
South William at x 83.5 on	0.000	1
Stone at, n s, No 49 South William at x 83.5 on South William at X 83.1 on the	34,000	ı.
sound it the street to street to		r
street	2222	٠
Walker st, n s, 150 ft w of Church st, 20x100	66.000	ı
07th We 200 east 250 e of 2d av. 20198 9	14.750	
Decree of Ma 118 no. 25.1 ft w of Willett st. 25.2115)		١.
07th at a Wa 329 cast 275 ft c of 2d sv. 25x168.9	15.750	ı
oten - No 240 met s . 75 ft w of 1st av. 20149.5		ı
901 950 W - of 10th av 50:98 9.	25,305	П
Arish or a a 32h ft e of 10th av. 25 gibt. H.	18,000	ı
reit - 198 9 h - of 10th av 15 4v100 4; slao strip of		н
term on a manufathers 88 4 auf 47th at 4x12	5.000	۰
22 05 to a of Mare 20x100 5	20,000	
*** - * * *** ** * * ** ** ** ** ** ** *	10,500	۰
Transfer of the part Williams 257100	1,200	н
Column and a a corner latest 125 4x 100	1,000	L
Wattern ave new 130 ft n wot 10th-st or Balbgate-place.		п
mare 100 to a n e Fordham-ave. I n e 100 ft r w 200	441544	
A Madison are 7 = 100 ft	12,000	
without are we 925 to enf 2d-st 1507 100	2,200	L
Ontobe and an 275 to a of 20 st 50 y 100		L
1st-ave, No 427, a w corner 25th-st. 24.10x75	11.500	г
1stave, No 423, w s, 49.5 ft of 25th-st. 24.62100	14,500	F
10th-ave, we corner 60th-st, 20.5x80		Ł.
11th-ave, s w corner 133d-st. 74.11x75	20,000	п
133d-st, s s, 75 ft w of 11tb-ave, 50c90.11		
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.	***	
49th-at, n s. 669 ft w of 5th-are, 20x100.5	0000	1
40h-at, n s. 560 ft w al 51-ate, 4th-ate, w s. No 2, 24.5x130.9	10.000	ш
LEASES RECORDED.	ex 900	
Broadway, No 759, all the betel portion, 5 yrs. \$2 y's, per y'r.	4.5600	1
min and the same Marres of 98 5e159 10 21 via per vir.	756	1

Clinton place, s w cor Mercer st. 28.5x152.10. 21 va per vz Clinton place, s s, 28.5 ft w of Mercer st. 24. 5x121.2, 21 v ty per year. Clinton-place, s s. 63 ft w of Mercer-st, 24 81114, 21 years, vent. m-place, s.s. 175 ft e of 5th-ave, 25x190, 21 y/a, per rear, m-place, s.s. 179.7 ft w of University-place, 25x120, 21 Chinton-pace, s., 166 ft/s of University-place, 32.4x155.1, 21 years, per rest. 1,080 ft/s of University-place, 32.4x155.1, 21 years, per yz. 20.6x1, s., s., 173 it w of Broadway, 25x193.11, 21 years, per yz. 20.6x0 ft/s of 7th-ave. 35x193.11, 21 years, per yz. 35x193.11, 21 years, per yz. 35x193.11, 22 y

All who have real estate for sale or to let and those desiring to purchase or rent such property will find it to their interest to advertise in THE TRIBUNE Its aggregate circulation exceeds that of any other newspaper, and in addition to this advantage, THE PRIBUNE will be found, not only in New-York and all its cities and villages, but in every State and Territory throughout the Union. The advertisement should be as brief as will allow of the advantages claimed, being made clear to the reader. We would especially dwell on the fact that the subscribers for the three editions of TRETRIBUNE, Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly, comprise individuals in every business profession; consequently, advertisements in each are read by all classes. The TRIBUNE devotes especia attention to reports of sales of real cetate both in and country, thus adding greatly to the value of its col-umns as an advertising medium. The charges for advertising are as follows: DAILY TRIBUNE, 30 cents per line for each insertion. WEEKLY TRIBUNE. 22 per line; SEMI WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line. About ten words of our wide columns average a line. Terms, each in advance.

City Real Estate for Sale.

A NEAT and COMFORTABLE HOUSE for SALE in Ninth Ward, with or without carpets and mirrors; terms to suit purchasers; size, 20x4075.

HOW THE PSALM OF LIFE WAS
WRITTEN is one of the interesting assectates in Mr. JAMES
T. HIRLDON locture on the post Lourfellow, which is published in TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 18. Price 10 coats; pamplish; 20 cents

New-Jersen Real Estate for Bale.

FOR SALE CHEAP, one hour in New-Jersey, 7 or 16 ACRES, all its rese and fruit, high ground; house well shaded, Address J. D. WILMOT, Post-Office, Paterson, N. J. FOR SALE, at Plainfield, N. J., one of the I meet FARMS in the Nate, at a great hargein; 100 acres, 70 toder continuation and the balance good timber land; house in perfect order and containing 19 rooms; here. 403:100; our conditions, i.e., steek,
and all attentia necessary for working Farm; immediate possession bouse
parily farmished all of which is now. For further perticulars apply to
or sudgess A. J. BLEECKER, 808 k. WHITE, No. 35 Fine-st. NewYork, or B. A. 20 MPORID, steal Estate Agent, office opp. the depotPlainfield, N. J.

New-Jersen Keal Estate for Bale.

ORANGE, N. J.—Great variety property for mis. Houses furnished and safernished to rept. Hair Combinations. Office hours from 1 to 3 p. m. I. H. GERRY. 39 Names. cor. Liberty st.

PAKE A TRIP (40 cents) TO RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J. Forty minutes from foot of Chambers-st. DWELLINGS and BUILD-ING SITES for SALE in GREAT VARIETY and on ACCOMMO-DATING TERMS. Houses built to order. Adopt 7 parkneys: Robert Henry G. Bell. 41 Worth-st. F. W. Touckins, 37 Parkneys: Robert S. Walker. 2015 Broadway: George McKibbin, 49 Green-st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway: D. B. Frison, 138 Grandest. F. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Company. S. Bruss-st., Room 11, E. J. Lave, 243 Hodeon-st.; J. T. Beckwitch-st. DRS. WILLARD PARKER, J. C. PETERS. MEREDITH CLYMER, and other well-known phresease, give a THE TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 19 their opinions on the value of which to food. Price 10 cents; pampillet, 20 cects.

Country Beal Estate for Sale

FOR SALE-At a sacrifice near Lake Ron-RULAND & WHITING, No. 5 Beckman FOR SALE—A first-class FRUIT and GRASS FOR SALE, or Exchange for City Property

A Farm 50 scree, south ride Staten Island: water front gravel-fruit in great abundance fishing beating, and bathing: large de farm-house, and out-buildings; carria se, stock and farming imple Value, \$25,000. Terms to suit. A JOURNEAT, 51 Lispenaries FARM at FORCED SALE.—Ninety-four across the vell stages for grain, sense, or grains; in Walliell Valley, likes County; 6 miles from Bristal Station, on Walliell Valley R. R.; at fore closure sale at Court-house, at Kingston, June 18, 1 o'clock; new house farm well statered and imbored; herms favorable: a rare opportunity for a hargain. Address T. COPFIN. Attorney. Peartheepsite.

I OR SALE, or would LEASE for a term of rears, or exchange for a CITY HOUSE—My delightful COUNTRY SEAT in Scardale, Westchester Co., 22 acres fign land in laws, garder and old timber commoditions undern bouse by city builder, companing site, spiendade approached by an avenue one-third of mile within the grounds, through full-grown forest trees, perfectly healthy; no masketors; a perfect Sammer place, and as comfortable in Winter as any city house. Pull particulars and polyagraphs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty et., room 13.

ADAMS BALEN, So. 56 Liberty etc. room 13.

FOR SALE.—The very desirable COUNTRY RSIDENCE of the late 8. T. Clarks, located at CROTON LAND ING, will be sold on very favorable terms. The properts comprises above 0.26 acres of land under a high state of crulivation, and well stolled with fruit trees of all descriptions. The buildings on the premises consist of a two-story modern Cottage House, containing 12 rooms, with elsewis and bath-room, a good bars, and other out-buildings. The house is about three quarters of a mile from the station. The land is all on the vesterly side of the New-York and Albany port-road and extends to the river, and could be easily subdivided into a number of within site.

H. L. CLARKE, 193 Pearlest, S. Y. FOR SALE-THE CELEBRATED WOOD.

T WARD PARM LOT 88, LYING IN THE TOWN OF HEC-TOR SCHUTLER COUNTY N. Y. COMPRISING ABOUT 650 ACRES. A BARE CHANCE FOR SECURING BEAUTIPUL HOMES AND PRODUCTIVE PARMS. ANRES A RARE CHANGE FOR SECUAING BRAUTPUL HOMES AND PRODUCTIVE WARMS.

The above farm is situated on the easiers shore of Senera Lake, 3 in miles from the rapidly crowing hown of Watkins, one mile from the pickasar village of Bardest, and three-quarters of a mile from Hertor rails. It is in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated Gleen at Watkins and Harama, and for beauty of situation cannot well be surpassed. The farm has long been known for its wheat-producing qualities. That gord in the late is a world styled to the grape as any of the noted vinewards on Seneca Lake, where the long the benderest of all the grapes, its produced to perfection. A portion of the farm is also finely adapted to stock raising. There are on the place assumed to extend for valuable tumber—write out, sain blace without of the farm is also for valuable tumber—write out, sain blace without, as and still leave a bandoom forcest. The propurer comprises above with the forcest. The propurer comprises above with the purpose of secting up it sentite of the late Harate II. Woodward, the purpose of secting up it sentite of the late Harate II. Woodward, the propulation of the late Harate III. Woodward, the propulation of the late Harate III. Woodward, the propulation of the propulation of the late Harate III. Woodward, the propulation of the propulation

MARYLAND FARMS for SALE-Good grain A land, rich soik well adapted for herries or froit, pienty of game fish, and opaters; convenient to ruitroad and markets. Sale catelogue and full instructions; office hours, 11 to 5 p. m.

W. V. CASE & BRO., 55 Beekman-st.

Anction Sales of Real Estate.

EXECUTOR'S SALE of REAL ESTATE at STAMFORD. -Will be sold at Anction on the premises, at 11 o'clock & m., TUESDAY, June 16, 1874, an ESTATE of 120 ACRES on North Stamford and Loog Ridge roads, two miles from Stamford, one mile from proposed New-York and Eastern Railroad. There are four or five fine building sites that overlook the Sound. One plot of 14 ACRES is unsurpassed; will overlook new reservoir, and gives view of the whole hormon. Stamford water-main rans along the highway gast the property. Will be sold in plote to anti-purchasers. of the whole bornon.

At the property. Will be sold in plots to sail parameters part the property. ALFRED HOTT, Executor.

ALFRED HOTT, Executor.

PEREMPTORY SUPREME COURT SALE.

TENTH and ELEVENTH-AVES, and MIDDLE-ST., ON PRIDAY, JUNE 19.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

389 Pulton-st. Brooklyn, under the direction of CHAS. A. PRABODT, jr., Referee. MAPS at the office of MULLER's SON, Assumers, ADRIAN H. MULLER's SON, Assumers, No. 7 Pine-st. (6,735.) A, D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

No. 6 PINE-ST., N. Y., WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1874, 200 Choice Building Lots at ROSELLE, N. J.,

43 MINITES FROM NEW-YORK, by the nominar Central Railroad of New-Jetner, which has practically solved the question of rapid transact and with the facest terry-basis and cars remains out of New-York, has rendered this property more accessable from the City Mail than any point on the island sorth of Fiftieth-si. The lars by commutation is less than 11 cents per tern. These losts are handsomed winnied, fronting Pifth, Sixth, and Washington-area, and on an elevation commanding extensive views, in the immediate ricinity of the improvements, clurches, schools, and sforms, and convenient to three railroad stations.

Rosells, from Poly known as a peculiarly attractive town, 14 miles from New-York, 2 miles beyond Elizabeth, is noted for its lealthfulness and beauty of surroundings. Its rand growth has been returnable, and as present there is not as unoccupied house in the lown, and many new buildings are in course of erection.

buildings are in course of erection.

Resselle has 4 churches, a fine hotel, academy, schools, and stores, and
NO NUSANCES of any kind whatever.

Spiencial music by Graffulle's 7th Regument Band. Splendid munic of versions. Lumbeon before the sale. Special train will leave foot of Liberty-st at 11 a.m. Por free tickets and muna. apply to the auctioneers,

No. 6 PINE-ST., N. Y. A H.MULLER & SON, Auctioneers 24th WARD.

SPLENDID PROPERTY HARLEM RIVER HIGHTS

WATER GRANTS, one mile north of High Brage, and opposite the PARADE GROUND.

PARTITION SALE. JUNE 15, on the premises, at 12 o'clock. JUNE 16, at the Real Estate Erchange, No. 111 Broadway, same hos

The heauty of the view from the ground will repay the trouble of a visit SEDGWICK-AVE.,
MACOME'S DAM ROAD, 205TH AND 206TH-8TS, ALL NOW IN
PUBLIC USE.

Particulars of the owners, No. 34 Pine-et, Rooms 11, 12, and 13;
or of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-et. SPECIAL NOTICE .- On MONDAY, June 15, the first day of sale the 11:30 a.m. train from Central Depot at Porte second-st. will stop at the property, although but five minutes' walk from the regular depot at Morris Dock.

Beal Estate to Exchange

TWO BROWN STONE HOUSES, with only first mortgage, to EXCHANGE for loss or smaller beams.

City Property to Let. A FIRST FLOOR TO LET, well located on

for dwelling and business purposes, low real D. GARRISON, 597 Stath-ave A 4-STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE on Steady paying board of femily of four; sheet near Fith Ar me Hotel, a fine house, full of liberally paying boarders, a deemley harain.

HARDENBERGH & Co., 1 241 Breadway. TO LET.-A 3d-floor for a small family only, in a brown-stone house. Inquire at 246 flast 51st-st.

TO LET-PRENCH FLAT in the brownstone front house 116 Rath 500thst., all the modern improvements;
newly painted: 8 rooms, all inglated from outside; junior in attendance. TO LET-Near 5th-ave.-Great reduction : 35 Apply on the premises from 2 to 6 p. m.

TO LET -HOUSE, 13 West Washington-place, 14 rooms perhet order. Also PARLOR FLOOR and THREE ROOMS on fourth foor: 247 West Thirty-sughtlest. Apply TO LET - Two handsomely furnished ROOMS on second foor, also, or on partor floor, with water cas Accusations for light houselessing neighborhood unconspicuously; terms reasonable, Apply at 277 West 220-21, near 6th are.

TO LET, with steam power, a FLOOR at 123 and 125 West 28th-s., 50250 feet, well lighted, and one of the best in the city for mechanical purposes; will be rented as-up. Apply on pressures of SMUTH a CRANE.

Country Property to Let.

A T CROTON LANDING-ON-HUDSON, with the five rice. To BRINT, furnished, for the science, 2 story COTTAGE, 12 rooms; good arades; full snaphy from said vegetables, mills of three copys; hours and carriers; one mile from station, and once hour and treatly minutes from Porty arounded to provide dismity only, the state of the said vegetables. H. I. C. M. R.R. 174 Provides. TO LET-Cottage by the sea, containing five rooms delightfully situated on the banks of a fiver two miles wide; rest. \$400. Address SENNEDY & SON, Ocean timere, N. J.

TO LET-On Shrewsbury River, fully fur-nished MOESE, for reason or year, the ninth panies, iruit eta-ble, bathing, and besting. 'Andreas GEO. R. CHARPLAIN, new Sans., TO LET-On Long Island, a gem of a place; 850 per month, loquic of owner, M. CHAMBERLAIN, 111 West Forty-second-st.

To LET-HOUSE, 12 rooms, unfurnished, on I farm in Yorktown, 6 miles onet of Perkeall. High ground, rook from Lake Mobmanic. Will lease for one or more years. Garden and stabling if required, Terms very reasonable. App'y to cware son, PHANK P. POWLER, 66 Panesi. & K.